

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXCIV.

A NEW GENUS *PARAPIQUERIA*.

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Traditionally, the Eupatorieae with reduced anther appendages and no pappus have been placed in the genus *Piqueria* in the subtribe Piqueriinae. Both the subtribe and the genus have been interpreted too broadly in the past, and have proven somewhat artificial. Most of the truly diminutive members of the tribe, nevertheless, seem to be related to the *Piqueria-Ageratum* series that is presently placed in the subtribe Ageratiniae. One striking exception is now known, however. A new genus from the interior of Brasil represents a similar, diminutive, epappose, unappendaged member of the totally separate evolutionarily series in the subtribe Ayapaninae.

The new genus most closely resembles members of the Ageratiniae in the *Ferreyrella-Piqueriopsis-Piqueriella* series, particularly the first of these which has paleaceous receptacles. There are four characters, however, that indicate a different relationship in the Ayapaninae rather than the Ageratiniae. The carpopodium is greatly broadened with a distinct upper margin and very thick-walled cells; the corolla lobes are smooth on both surfaces, in contrast to the papillose surfaces found in most Ageratiniae; the style appendages are short and tapered reminiscent of *Ayapana*, *Lepidesmia* and *Isocarpha* rather than clavate with blunt tips as in the diminutive Ageratiniae; and finally, the base of the style has a distinct tuft of hairs such as are found in some Ayapaninae, but unlike any relatives of *Piqueria*.

The new genus is more reduced than any previously known in the Ayapaninae, but the nearest approach is *Monogereion* Barroso & King, also from the Serra dos Carajás, in southern Para, Brasil. The two genera differ in leaf form, corolla shape, anther form, style base, and pappus, and they do not seem to be immediate relatives of each other. The relationship of the new genus is probably best sought in the other paleaceous members of the Ayapaninae, *Lepidesmia* Klatt and *Isocarpha* Klatt. The new genus has extremely small unappendaged anthers, with only 8-10 pollen grains per theca, matched elsewhere in the tribe in only *Piqueriopsis* R.M.King of Mexico. The small glands on the corolla lobes are also distinctive in having uniseriate stalks.

The generic name derives from *Piqueria*, the name previously applied to all such reduced forms in the tribe, and from the name of the state of Pará in Brasil which happens to be the same as the common greek prefix meaning near or beside.

PARAPIQUERIA CAVALCANTEI R. M. King & H. Robinson, gen. et sp.
nov. (Eupatorieae) Asteracearum.

Plantae herbaceae erectae ca. 20 cm altae annuae? delicatae
multo ramosae. Caules flavo-rufescentes subteretes striati glabri.
Folia inferiora opposita superiora subopposita vel alterna,
petiolis angustis ad 4 mm longis; laminae membranaceae lineares ad
9 mm longae et 1 mm latae base attenuatae margine integrae vel sub-
integrae apice acutae supra et subtus glabrae. Inflorescentiae in
planta omnis diffusae profuse capituliferae in ramis thyrsideo-
paniculatae, pedicellis tenuis 1.5-4.0 mm longis glabris. Capitula
2 mm alta et 1.5-1.8 mm lata; squamae involucri persistentes ca. 10
late scariosae plerumque subaequales eximbricatae oblongae ca. 1.8
mm longae et 0.5 mm latae anguste bi-costatae apice rotundatae
1-2 extiores minores lineares ad 0.5 mm longae; receptacula
conica paleacea; paleae squamis involucris similares. Flores ca.
12 in capitulo; corollae breves 5-lobatae, tubis ca. 0.25 mm long-
is in nervis late scleroideis glabris; limbis late campanulatis;
faucibus perbrevibus ca. 0.1 mm longis; lobis oblongo-ovatis ca.
0.3 mm longis et 0.2 mm latis utrinque laevibus extus superne
1-2-glanduliferis, glandulis breviter clavatis inferne uniseriatis,
cellulis laborum elongatis in parietibus sinuosis; filamenta in
parte superiore angusta, cellulis plerumque elongatis in parieti-
bus distincte annulate ornatis; thecae antherarum minute sub-
globosae ca. 0.1 mm longae; appendices antherarum nullae; basi
stylorum vix noduliferi distincte piliferi; appendices stylorum
breves subulatae breviter papillosae. Achaenia subfusiformia ca.
1.2 mm longa 5-costata glabra in parietibus dense micro-punctata;
carpopodia late minute discoidea breviter anguste stipitata
distincte leniter asymmetrica, cellulis marginalibus in superfici-
is subquadratis in diametro 15-17 μ m in parietibus valde incrass-
atis; pappus nullus. Grana pollinis in diametro 18-20 μ m ca.
8-10 in theca.

TYPE: BRASIL: Pará: Marabá, Serra dos Carajás. $6^{\circ}00' S - 50^{\circ}18' W$, platô a 700 m da alt., rocha de minério de ferro, numa escarpa
abrupta. Erva delicada, frutificação branca centa; rara. 24-5-
1969. *P. Cavalcante* 2162 (Holotype, MG; isotype, RB).



MUSEU PARAENSE EMILIO GOELDI	M.G.N.	367
HERBARIUM AMAZONICUM		
BELEM - PARA	Fam.	
Esp.		
Vari.		
N.v.		
Proc.	PARÁ, Marabá, vár. do aragua, 6° 0' S - 50°	
	Lato a 1 m de altitude, rocha e minfr.	
Hab.	flore, frut.	
Cat.	Avulsante 2162	Data 24-5-
Det.		Date
Observ.	Flora delicada, frutific. não transparente	

Parapiqueira cavalcantei R. M. King & H. Robinson, with
enlargement of heads, Holotype, Museu Goeldi, Belem. Photos by
Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural
History.